

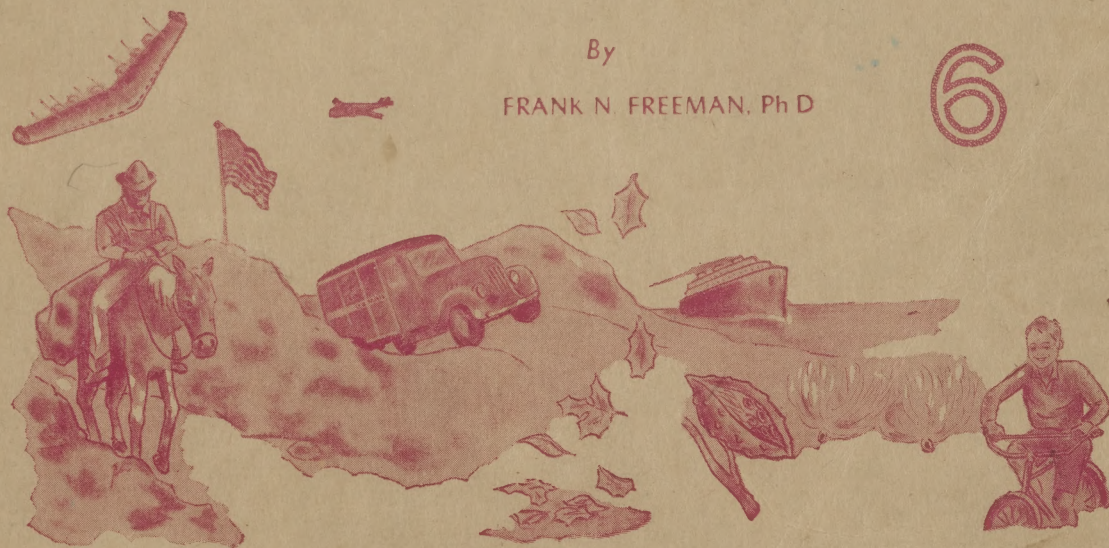
June Skiland

We Make Plans Recorder

By

FRANK N. FREEMAN, Ph D

6



CORRELATED HANDWRITING SERIES

THE ZANER-BLOSER COMPANY

612 N. PARK STREET

Handwriting Publishers since 1895

COLUMBUS 8, OHIO

Dear Boys and Girls,

By this time your writing habits should be fairly well formed. You should know the formation of all the letters, both capital and small letters, plus the figures. You should be able to make them without looking at the book and in order. This year we want to strengthen the habits you have formed and help you to write faster and easier. The new pages will be interesting and helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Frank N. Freeman, Ph.D.

GENERAL PROCEDURE

How to Use This Book

1. In class discussion talk about each page until everyone in the class is familiar with the subject. Practice writing the copy on paper, and if possible practice the hard words on the board. Try to see each word as a whole so that you can write it well without looking at the book. To do this you must be able to see how each letter is made when you close your eyes. Practice the top sentence first, and then each word or sentence separately and at different times. Writing and practicing each page well is a week's work.
2. On many of the pages there are one or two lines of individual letters which need special practice. Try them on the board or on paper with pencil or pen and ink. Each lesson will require careful planning to cover the essentials. One period may be devoted to writing the entire page with attention to arrangement and size; another lesson may be strictly drill on a capital letter with its developmental exercises; a third lesson may take care of the breakdown on difficult combinations and words and the rewriting of the paragraph, etc.
3. Practice the difficult places shown on your own paper. To find these difficult places look at each letter by itself to see if it is readable. If not, practice this letter until you can make it readable. You may find that only a small part of the letter is causing you difficulty, such as the curve in the beginning stroke or the connecting stroke between letters.

Copyright, 1948

4. Do your best writing on the page provided in this book. It should not be written in the book until it has been thoroughly practiced on other paper and has your teacher's O.K. By the end of the year you will have a complete record of your weekly improvement in handwriting.

5. Where pictures are used with the writing you will need to plan how to record the writing in your book. Remember that about twenty-six letters to a line of sentence writing is well balanced for your grade. Make it neat, pleasing to the eye, and well balanced on the page.

The Left-Handed Child

For those of you who are left-handed, turn your paper to the right about thirty degrees. Do not write with your hand hooked over the top of the paper making an inverted position.

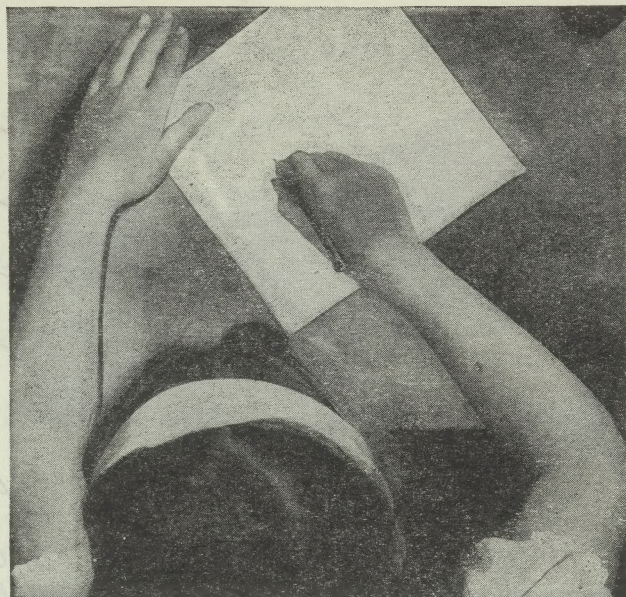
Using Pen and Ink

Care in dipping ink helps to make neat looking papers. Do not dip too deeply into the ink, and remove the pen slowly from the bottle so that the extra ink will drain off.

If you are using a fountain pen, let your teacher try it before practicing with it. Extra heavy pens that make broad, thick lines are not desirable at this grade level. Good fountain pens may be used with the teacher's permission as long as the writing is of standard quality. Care of your fountain pen is very important, and monthly inspection by the teacher is recommended.

By The Zaner-Bloser Company

Columbus 8, Ohio



Study these pictures to see how to sit, where to place the paper, and how to hold the pen.

Position

By placing the paper at a thirty degree angle and pulling the down strokes of your letters toward the center of your body, you will secure a uniform and readable slant to all of your writing. The pen should be held lightly, yet firm enough to control it. Gripping and pinching of your pen causes slow, pinched writing. If fountain pens are used, we suggest that the caps be placed on the desk to avoid making the pen top-heavy and difficult to hold. Good position in handwriting makes for good writing, and the good position of the boys and girls in your class means good teaching.

Materials

When you select practice paper, buy a tablet or paper that has a good, smooth writing surface. Select a paper that the pen will not penetrate and cause you to slow down and spoil the rhythm of your writing. Pen and ink will be used throughout this entire book. However, some pencil practice, particularly where you are having difficulty, may be used. Take good care of your materials and tools, and you will show pride in your work.

Preview

You are now on the grade level where you can read all of the in-

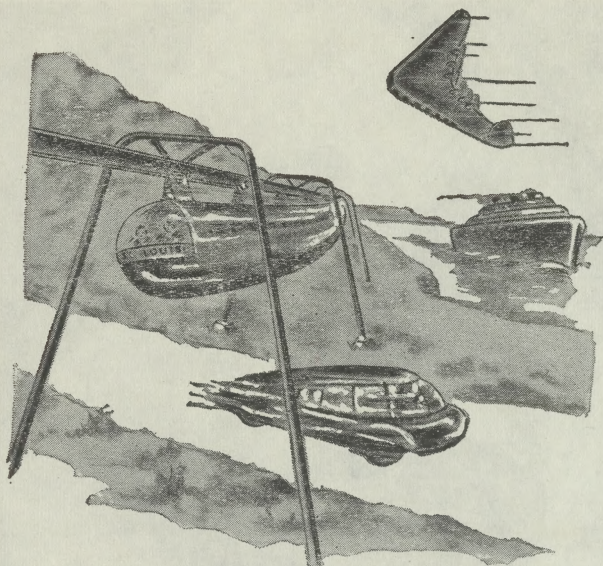
structions in this book. Handwriting is a subject which requires your personal attention. Others may tell you how to write, but your ability to write must be your own accomplishment. Your personality in your writing improves as your writing becomes better.

The two main areas covered in this text fall under Social Studies and Language Arts. Each page is interesting and is not isolated from the field of handwriting. Drill of some nature is emphasized on each page.

The main unit developed covers practically the entire field of transportation. We once thought that America had reached its peak in transportation. Today new possibilities unfold which show that man's inventive genius is just in its infancy. In order to enjoy what is now being produced we should know some of the history back of this production. The good roads we enjoy today are not just a happen-so. They are thoroughly planned. We travel BY TRAIN, BY AUTOMOBILE, BY SHIP, BY PLANE, and by many other ways. Some day we may travel by the means of atomic power.

Several of the pages deal with how to practice sentences and the letters that are most used in the alphabet. How to make an outline correctly is developed. Letter writing also occupies a prominent place. We believe you will find each page has a variety of many interesting facts which can be discussed and added to from your own experience.

LOOKING AHEAD



Some day, and
in the near future,
we shall travel
in vehicles such as
we see here.

This is still
another dream of
our own America.

Discuss the arrangement of this sentence on the line. Allow about twenty-two letters to a line that is indented. A full line will accommodate about twenty-six letters. Write the first sentence and pick out any letters that are not legibly made. Study and practice these until they are better, and then rewrite the sentence to note the improvement.

Some day, and in the near future, we shall travel
in vehicles such as we see here.

This is still another dream of
our own America.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43

These two sentences will take only a portion of your page. On the remaining lines write the entire alphabet of capitals, small letters, and figures. This will serve as a specimen of the alphabet to use for comparison later in the year.

ROADS

Bad roads were problems in every town in the early days. As they grew and business was better, the roads were improved. Today we can boast of the finest roads in the world.

B B Bad A A As ys ys gr pr

Our good roads make travel easy. Name some materials used in building roads. Practice the capital letters **A** and **B** and the letter combinations which will improve your writing. Drill on **r**, and understand the strokes used to make it.

Bad roads were problems in every town in the early days. As they grew and business was better, the roads were improved. Today we can boast of the finest roads in the world.

B B Bad A A A As As ys ys ys gr pr
r r r r r r r r r r

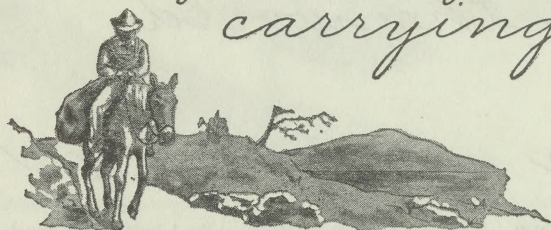
HOW TO TEST FOR LEGIBILITY

When practicing this page try a few direct and indirect ovals on loose paper. Hold the pen correctly and use a smooth rolling motion. The indirect ovals will help with the **B** and the direct ovals will help with the **A**. On the extra line write a line of your best **r**'s.

THE EARLY WAY

Long ago goods were moved
from place to place by muscle
power.

The old pack horse used to
trudge along the rough roads
carrying his load and his
master.



L L L p p h h

Test this page for legibility. After writing the sentences, check to see which individual letters are not legible. Develop the capital L. Notice the curve in the beginning stroke. Lay the lower loop on the base line.

The Early Way

Long ago goods were moved from place to
by muscle power. The old pack horse used
to trudge along the rough roads carrying his
load and his master.

L L h L L Lancaster, Wisconsin

HOW TO TEST FOR LEGIBILITY

①
②
③
ilegible

Make a letter finder by cutting a hole a little larger than the letter in a piece of paper. Place the hole of this finder over each letter in turn and mark the letters which are illegible with the figure one. Practice these letters separately until the letters are perfectly legible, then write the whole word again and test as before.

BY TRAIN

Our first steam engine
was made by Peter Cooper.

Now we have streamlined
trains with air conditioning
and all modern conveniences
for the comfort of the traveler.

OOOOO CCCCC Our Cooper

Riding in a new streamlined train is similar to the easy writing which you are doing. Let the pen slide freely as you guide it around the curves of the O and C. Hold the pen loosely and glide on the nails. Practice and check your O's and A's.

The Train

Our first steam engine was made by Peter
Cooper. Now we have streamlined trains with air
conditioning and all modern conveniences for the
comfort of the traveler.

OOOOO CCCCC Our Cooper

Direct oval practice for the O and C will be very helpful. "Streamlined" and "conditioning" are long words. You may wish to give them extra practice. After your teacher has O.K.'d your writing, record your best efforts in this book.

BY AUTOMOBILE

Since 1894 when the first horseless carriage was used, the automobile has been made in many models.

This type of travel has built up industry all over the world.

S S S Since a a auto. o o over

The automobile creates work for many people. Name some cities where automobiles are built. Practice the small indirect oval in the capital letter S. This same oval is used in the B, G, F, I, and T.

By Automobile

Since 1894 when the first horseless carriage was used, the automobile has been made in many models.

This type of travel has built up industry all over the world.

S S S Since a a auto. o o over

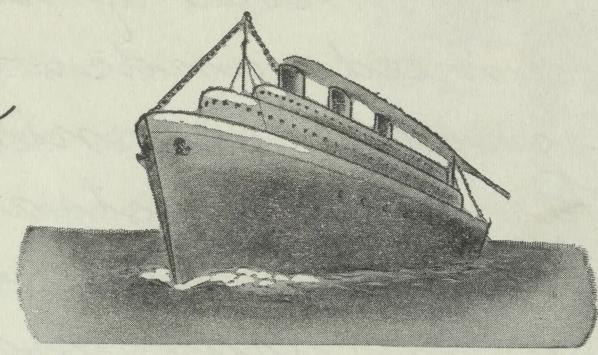
On practice paper list all of the capital letters with boat endings. Write the sentences on different days in the space above. For extra practice make a list of different makes of automobiles.

BY SHIP

The modern ocean liner is much like a hotel. It has rooms for all purposes.

A fast ocean liner can cross the Atlantic in four days.

A A A a a a a r ar are a room



Have you seen a picture of a large ocean liner? Tell us something about it. Notice how often the capital A and the small a appear on this page. Are you using a down curve and a flat upstroke to make both capital A and small a?

By Ship

The modern ocean liner is much like a hotel. It has rooms for all purposes.

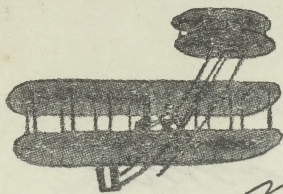
A fast ocean liner can cross

the Atlantic in four days. A A A a a a

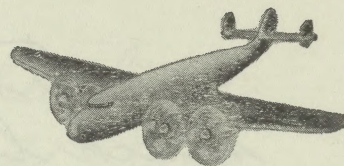
HOW TO TEST FOR SIZE AND ALIGNMENT

Alignment

Use a ruler to draw a line which touches the tops of as many of the small letters as possible. Mark all letters which are above or below this line with a figure three. Faults in size or alignment can be overcome by ruling head lines on your paper the same size as the copy in your writing book. Then write between these lines. It is not good practice to do this all the time. Do your letters all touch the base line?



BY PLANE



Man can build most of the things he needs and wants. From the small beginnings of the Wright Brothers, air travel has grown fast. Today, we have large planes which carry cargo, mail, and passengers to all parts of the world.

Make a list of the names of different planes which your class can recall. Watch your teacher as she shows how to make the lower loop letters, such as y, g, q, z, f, j, and p. Practice words containing these letters.

By Plane

Man can build

most of the things

he needs and wants. From the

small beginnings of the Wright

Brothers, air travel has grown fast.

Today, we have large planes which

carry cargo, mail, and passengers

to all parts of the world

In writing these sentences about planes, watch carefully the lower loop letters. Practice them all on other paper before writing these sentences in your book.

HOW WE TRAVEL TO SCHOOL



We travel to school
many different ways.
Whether we come
by trolley, ride a bus,
walk, or ride our
bicycles, we always
put into practice
our safety rules.



How do you travel to school? How do your friends travel to school? These sentences should be practiced on different days and added to from your own experience. Learn well the capital W, as it is one of the most used letters.

How we travel to school

We travel to school

many different ways.

Whether we come

by trolley, ride a bus,

walk, or ride our

bicycles, we always

put into practice

our safety rules.

Care in arrangement is needed here. See that all of the letters have the same slant.
On the extra lines write a sentence telling how you come to school

AUTUMN

"Wild asters in my hand I hold;
Plucked in autumn's
silvery dew;
Each painted by
the hand of Him,
Whose love and
faith we would
keep new."

Olive A. Mellon

If you were walking in the country at autumn time, what would you expect to see? Practice the capital letter W, stopping at the bottom of each downstroke. Notice the slight curve in the two center strokes.

Autumn

"Wild asters in my hand I hold;

Plucked in autumn's

silvery dew;

Each painted by

the hand of Him, Whose love and

faith we would keep new."

HOW TO TEST FOR SPACING

spacing

Care in arranging this page is important. Try it on practice paper before writing in your book. On your paper mark all letters in words which are unevenly spaced with the figure four. Write the word in the same space as it is written in your writing book to overcome faults in spacing. Another good plan in spacing is to increase or decrease the space between all letters and try to keep the space between the letters even.

UNDERLINE THE COMPLETE SUBJECTS

1. The gaily colored leaves fall softly to the ground.
2. Corn and pumpkins are gathered into the storehouse.
3. A load of apples was taken to the cider press.
4. The frisky squirrels are busy gathering nuts for winter food.

Practice your figures from one to ten in connection with this page. Underline the complete subjects after you have written the sentences. Make up sentences of your own about nature to add to this page.

Underline the complete subjects

1. The gaily colored leaves fall softly to the ground.
2. Corn and pumpkins are gathered into the store house.
3. A load of apples was taken to the cider press.
4. The frisky squirrels are busy gathering nuts for winter food.

Have you ever seen a cider press in action? Write the copy very neatly, adding your own sentences in place of the sentences shown above. Watch the spacing between letters **oo**, **or**, **ol**, **oa**, **ga**, and **ou**.

HOW TO PRACTICE WRITING A SENTENCE

1. Discuss the subject.
2. Write the sentences several times.
3. Develop the capital letter using the needed exercise. V V V V V
4. Write the hard words. warrior
5. Drill on the letter groups and single letters. ze z o zo zi m
6. Rewrite the sentence for progress.

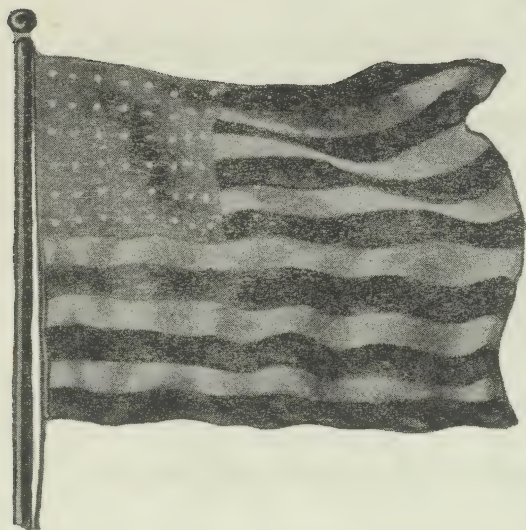
After you have practiced this page construct a sentence of your own. Now follow this outline and plan your lesson for tomorrow. If you need help ask your teacher.

How to practice writing a sentence

1. *Discuss the subject.*
2. *Write the sentences several times.*
3. *Develop the capital letter using the needed exercise. V V*
4. *Write the hard words. warrior*
5. *Drill on the letter groups and single letters. ze ze ze
o zi m*
6. *Rewrite the sentence for progress.*

From your practice material select and arrange neatly the required number of lines needed for recording in your book. This is a sample of creating a lesson.

OUR FLAG IN ACTION



Display the flag only between sunrise and sunset. Raise it briskly but lower it slowly without letting it touch the ground.

D D D D y y g g

Do you know how to display the flag for special days such as The Fourth of July and Armistice Day? Should the stars be to the east? How many red stripes are in the American flag?

Our Flag in action

Display the flag only between sunrise and sunset. Raise it briskly but lower it slowly without letting it touch the ground.

D D D D Raise y y g g ground

Draw the flag in the space above. Do you have the correct number of red and white stripes, and the correct number of stars? Practice the direct oval for the capital letter D, and make this page one of your best.

THE "TELE" SYSTEM

The use of the telephone and radio for sending messages is no longer new.

Now, with television, we hear and see things at the time they happen, even though we may be many miles from the scene.

N N N n no v ve vi w w we

What are our "Tele" systems? Add a sentence about another that you know. Practice the hump letters—both the capital and small letters. Make a list of these letters for your teacher.

The "Tele" System

The use of the telephone and radio for sending messages is no longer new.

Now, with television, we hear and see things at the time they happen, even though we may be many miles from the scene.

N N N n no v ve vi w w we

Before writing these sentences on this page, pick out the words containing hump letters and practice these words individually until you can make them perfectly. When your teacher approves, record your best efforts on this page.

THE "CAPS" WE USE MOST

The capitals that are most often used in writing are these, -
O, A, I, W, H, S, B, M, E, L, and Y.

We begin many sentences with these words, - Our, All, The, We, Have, Some, Be Many, Every, I, and You.

Examine one of your English papers or one of your reading texts to see if the above capitals are used most frequently in reading and composition. By twenty years observation we have found these letters appear more often than such letters as q and x. If a person's name begins with an x, or if the name of your city begins with q, a different opinion might be found.

The "Caps" we use

The capitals that are most often used in writing are these, - O, A, I, W, H, S, B, M, E, L, and Y.

We begin many sentences with these words, -
Our All The, We, Have, Some, Be Many, Every, I, and you.

Other words which you use often in your own city may be added to this list. Inasmuch as these are used frequently, they should be given special study and practice at this time.

MAKING OUTLINES

1. Use Roman numerals for the main topics, such as, - I, II, III, IV, and V.
2. Use capital letters for the subheads, such as, - A, B, and C.
3. Use numbers to break down the subheads, and small letters to divide the numbers, - a, b, etc.
4. Keep in straight columns.

Manuscript letters, figures, Roman numerals, capitals, and small letters are often used in making outlines. Study the parts of an outline so that you may make one of your own using the following pages as guides. Develop the capital U.

Making Outlines

1. Use Roman numerals for the main topics, such as, - I, II, III, IV, and V.
2. Use capital letters for the subheads, such as, - A, B, and C.
3. Use numbers to break down the, and small letters to divide the numbers, - a, b, etc.
4. Keep in straight columns.

Discuss each line one each day for four days, and practice the parts as shown. On the fifth and last day of the week record your best efforts in this book.

ABOUT ME
(Making an Outline)

I. Introducing Myself

A. My name is - Ruth Vance.

B. I was born - January 14, 19--.

C. Our home is in - Macon, Ga.

D. I am ? years old.

E. My family includes
brother Bob, Mother, Father,
and baby sister Bonnie.

In writing the above outline, substitute your name, birthday, age, home location, and family names.

About Me

F. Introducing Myself

A. My name is - June Wieland.

B. I was born - July 5, 1938.

C. Our home is in - Lancaster, Wis.

D. I am eleven years old.

E. My family includes

sister Virginia, Earl brother in law,

Mother and Father.

Review practice on the capital letters, as many of the capital letters will be used on this page.
Do your best work in filling in your own name, etc.

II. My Childhood

A. What I like best

1. Hot fudge sundae
2. A good movie
3. Pete, our bull dog
4. My chum Susie
 - a. Her pet kitten
 - b. Her playhouse



After practicing this page, substitute your own likes, adding to the outline where needed.

II. My Childhood

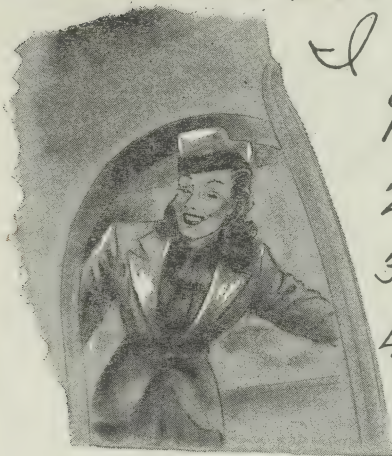
A. What I like best

1. Hot fudge sundae
2. A good movie
3. Pete, our bull dog
4. My chum Susie
 - a. Her pet kitten
 - b. Her playhouse

Arrangement on the page is of the utmost importance, for an outline that is not arranged well loses its value.
Are your figures made well?

III. Looking Ahead

A. What I may be when
I grow up.



1. I may be an air hostess.
2. The stage attracts me.
3. The radio interests me.
4. I like to write stories,
so I may be an author.

List the things you want to be when you grow up. Review the capital letters that are made with boat endings. Watch your indentations.

III. Looking Ahead

A. What I may be when
I grow up.

1. I may be an air hostess.
2. The radio interests me.
3. The stage attracts me.
4. I like to write stories,
so I may be an author.

When writing these sentences, keep in mind slant, spacing, size, page arrangement, and quality of line. Try to write at a moderate rate of speed. This will give you the best looking writing.

A NEW PRODUCT



The floss from the milkweed is often used instead of the kapok we once bought from Java. After being processed, it is used as a filler for aviators' suits, life preservers, mattresses, etc.

Have you ever seen a life preserver? Why do they use milkweed floss in a life preserver? Capital J starts below the line with an upward push to the right. Make sure the top loop is larger than the lower loop.

A New Product

The floss from the

milkweed is often used

instead of the kapok we

once bought from Java.

After being processed,

it is used as a filler for

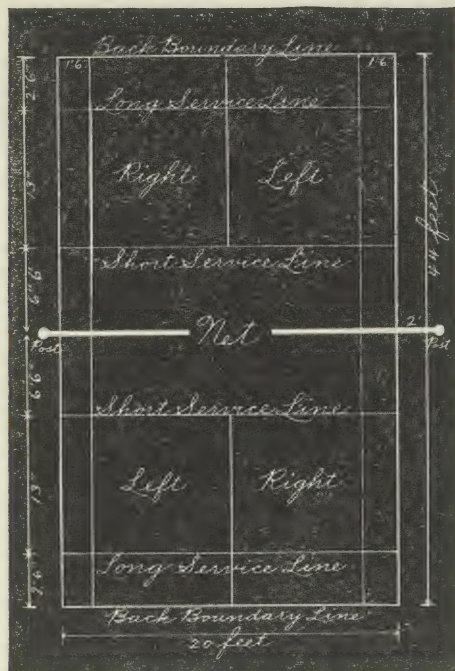
preservers, mattresses, etc.

Use all of the line to write the sentences above. Pick out the poor spots and practice them for improvement.

HOW TO FIND ERRORS AND CORRECT THEM

When your handwriting is poor, it may not be poor generally, but only poor in places. A careful analysis of handwriting errors will reveal the fact that handwriting is good or poor, depending upon the following qualities: legibility, size, slant, speed, alignment, quality of line, and spacing. How does your writing check up? Try to give your writing a grade.

OUR BADMINTON COURT



This badminton court is 44 feet long and 20 feet wide.

What is the area?

Draw and mark off the complete court, with service lines and all the measurements.

Make a plan of this court on the blackboard. Work the problem on practice paper. Write the problem out and fill in the answer. By understanding this problem, you will be able to solve many others.

This badminton court is 44 feet long and 20 feet wide.

What is the area?

Draw and mark off the complete court, with service lines and all the measurements.

In the blank space work the problem. There are no lines to guide you, so care in placing your figures is important. Write the sentences with care, and make the figures neatly.

Elsie Olsen
672 Euclid Ave.
Denver 8, Colo.



ORDERING A BADMINTON SET

The Wilson Co.
1122 Maple Ave.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Heading

672 Euclid Ave.
Denver 8, Colo.
June 20, 19 —

Inside Address

The Wilson Co.
1122 Maple Ave.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Gentlemen, } Greeting



What are the Air Mail rates for a letter? This letter is an order for a badminton set. You may wish to order something else and change the name and address of the company. The use of proper indentations adds much to the appearance.

672 Euclid Ave.

Denver 8, Colo.

June 20, 1950

The Wilson Co.
1122 Maple Ave.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Gentlemen,

Study the parts of the letter, such as the heading, inside address, and the greeting. Now compose one of your own to write. Practice the address from the envelope on loose paper, and then bring a few envelopes to school and address them. Discuss suitable closings for business letters.

Message

Please send by parcel
 (post one Badminton set number
 X. Y. 574 complete with rackets
 and shuttles.

I am enclosing a money
 order for \$13.50.

Closing { Very truly yours,
 Signature { Elsie Olsen

Write the message, the closing, and the signature on practice paper until you can do it well. Then use your own wording to write a new letter. Is your signature plain and legible? Become familiar with the capitals X, Y, and V. Write words beginning with these capitals.

Please send by parcel
 post one Badminton set number X Y. 574
 Complete with rackets and shuttles.

I am enclosing a money order for \$13.50

Very truly yours,
 Elsie Olsen

Study the parts of the letter and make up in its entirety your own letter. Bring some unruled paper from home and a few envelopes to complete the job. The figures on an envelope are very important to the postman. Are they plain?

The capital letters U, Z,
J, and X are the least used.

U U U U Z Z Z Z
J J J J X X X X

United States of America Xenia
Xerxes Queensland New Zealand

How often do you write sentences using these capital letters? Even though they are not written as often as the other capitals, everyone should be able to write them well. The indirect oval practice will be of help with these letters. Practice the letters in words and sentences. Study the length of the first loop and the first down curve in all these capitals.

The capital letters U, Z,

J, and X are the least used.

U U U U Z Z Z Z
J J J J X X X X

United States of America Xenia
Xerxes Queensland New Zealand

Write these sentences and the individual letters as shown above. Pick out the best letters and put circles around them. On practice paper write a line of each of the best letters.

"I SHALL RETURN"

Because of this promise
carried out by General McArthur,
we can help the peoples of the
Philippine Islands.

After a hard bitter fight
in 1944 the United States gained
control of these Islands from
the Japanese.

This would be a good time to check up on your pen point to see if it is working well. Write a few lines and ask your teacher if they are satisfactory for line quality. If they are not satisfactory check on your pen point, ink, and paper.

I Shall Return

*Because of this promise
carried out by General McArthur,
we can help the peoples of the
Philippine Islands.*

*After a hard bitter fight
in 1944 the United States gained
control of these Islands from
the Japanese.*

The upper loop letters should be made full and open. In these two sentences there are many upper loop letters. Practice them individually and in the words shown above until you can write them easily and well.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

May 3

With our help, their fine industries have again grown, and the school and health programs have improved.

Fishing, farming, mining and weaving are some of their important industries.

Practice P, B, and R in one lesson.

Our Philippine friends are no longer a month away from us. With the use of the airplane they are now next door neighbors. Write your impression of the Philippine Islands and their people.

The Philippine Islands

With our help, their fine industries have again grown, and the school and health programs have improved.

Fishing, farming, mining and weaving are some of their important industries.

Practice P, B, and R in one lesson.

What other industries flourish in the Philippine Islands? Practice the letters P, B, and R together, for they are based on the push-pull and the indirect oval. The practice of one letter will help the other.

May 5

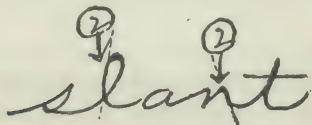


The natives
haul produce in carts
drawn by water
buffaloes.

Some of their
products are sugar,
manila, hemp, rice,
gold, and copra.

Use full lines in practicing these sentences on other paper. Give attention to the proper curves in beginning and ending strokes.

HOW TO FIND FAULTS IN SLANT



Draw slanting lines through the letters and mark those which are off slant with the figure two. Practice on the push-pull and oval exercises to improve slant. Also check position of paper and arm to improve slant.

May 10

THE STAFF OF LIFE

As early as the days of Abraham, bread has been a basic food for all humanity. Genesis 18:6

"And Abraham hastened into the tent unto Sarah, and said, 'Make ready quickly three measures of meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth.'"

Can you locate this verse in the Bible? What is the story connected with it? Make a study of the two kinds of quotation marks. Is your writing about the right size, and do you write not less than twenty-five letters to the line?

Your quality of line may be too heavy, indicating that the pen, ink, or paper may be of poor quality, or that too much pressure is being used. Kinky lines show the writing is too slow. Heavy lines on the down strokes show uneven pressure is being used. Uniformity of line quality is what you are working for.

May 02

Each nation has
its own style of bread.

Egyptians make
their bread in flat
cakes.



In France it is made in
long loaves with heavy crusts.

T T T T T T T T In France

What other types of bread can you name? What kind do you like best? Which are the most healthful?
Make a list of the different kinds of bread we use.

After writing the sentences above there will be some space left. Write in that space the kinds of bread you hear advertised on the radio. Practice the T and F. Do you know how to test a good T?

May 17

KINDS OF FLOUR

Most of the world's bread supply is made from wheat flour and rye flour.

Bread is also made from barley, oats, rice, soya, and potato flour.

Mmm M M m m l l l ld's ld's

Have you eaten potato bread? What do you know about buckwheat flour? What is it for? Is there a flour mill in your city? Practice the capitals **M** and **N** and the upper loop letters.

Practice the sentences one at a time on practice paper, and ask your teacher for permission to record them in this book when you think they are well made.

May 19

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

Good writing is a skill everyone, who will study and practice daily, can acquire.

We must work to win just as we do in playing games.

ā b̄ c̄ d̄ e f ḡ h i̇ j̄ k̄ l
m̄ n̄ ō p̄ q̄ r̄ s̄ t̄ ü v̄ w̄ x
ȳ z Jones are used on mail

The checks indicate pauses in your writing. Pauses at the right places help make legible letters and rhythmic writing.

There is a rhythm to writing each letter. The checks in the letters show where the pauses in the rhythm occur.

May 24

"GOD BLESS AMERICA"

We live in a Nation where
we must be willing to work for
our democracy.

We can help keep our free-
dom by being good American
citizens at home, at school,
and in our communities.

W W W We N N N N Nation

In practicing this page study the alignment of your writing. Keep it free and open, and regular in size and slant.
See that each letter touches the base line.

This is the last page on which you will record your best writing. Compare it with your writing in the front of the book to see the progress you have made.

HOW WELL CAN YOU WRITE THIS?

We enjoy the wonderful
things we have today because
men of the earlier days made
their dreams come true.

America is our great Nation.
Dream On America!

Grade 6

Carol Berman

This specimen was written by a sixth grade girl. Your writing should be as good as hers. Write it and compare.

OUR PRINT WRITING ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

OUR CURSIVE WRITING ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
1 2 3 4 5 W X Y Z 6 7 8 9 10
a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

